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HLT Parsing Sentences

PSG Parse - "My friend, if you go to the movie theater today, tell me all about it when you come back."

S = Simple declarative clause
NP = Noun Phrase
PRP$ = Possessive pronoun
NN = Noun
IN = Preposition
SBAR = Subordinating
PRP = Personal pronoun
VP = Verb phrase
VBP = Verb, non-third, singular present
PP = Preposition phrase
DT = Determiner
VB = Verb, base form
WHAVP = Wh-adverb phrase
WRB = Wh-adverb
ADVP = Adverb Phrase
RB = Adverb

Dependency Parse

SRL Parse

Verb 1: go

Predicate: go
Args: 0: you, 4: to the movie theater
Modifiers: Temporal: today

Verb 2: tell
P: tell
Args: 2: me, 1: all about it
Mod: Discourse: My friend, Adverbial: if you go the Movie theater today, Temporal: when you come back

Verb 3: come
P: come
A: 1: you
M: Temporal: when, Direction: back

0 Args: "you" → you go, naming who is doing the verb.
1 Args: "all about it" → tell me all about it, describing what the verb is doing.
"you" → when you come back, naming who is doing the verb.
2 Args: "me" → tell me, naming who the verb is being acted upon.
4 Args: "to the movie theater" go to the movie theater, adds on to the verb - where he is going.

Temporal Mods: "today" → the when. to the movie theater today.
"when you come back" → the when, he wants to hear about it only once he's come back.
Direction Mods: "back" → the direction. come back.
Discourse Mods: "My friend"
Adverbial Mods: "if you go the movie theater today" → it's like an adverb

Pros/Cons

Each parse has its own benefits and drawbacks. The PSG tree will tell you exactly what each token is, but won't tell you much about the relationships between tokens. The dependency parse takes it further by showing you how the tokens depend on each other, therefore showing relationships between tokens. The SRL parse splits the verbs apart, saying exactly what each verb does and every way it affects the sentence. They all do different things.